

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Replace the paragraph at page 6, beginning at line 19, with the following amended paragraph:**

The despread sample signal may be generated based on the equation

$$X(n) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m r(k)$$

wherein m denotes the number of chips of the predetermined code period and is a value proportional to the minimum code length, k denotes a chip index of a spreading code of said received spectrum signal, r (k) denotes the value of a signal, obtained by removing said spreading code from said received spread spectrum signal, at said chip index k, and wherein X (n) denotes the value of said despread sample signal at a sample index n.

**Replace the three paragraphs at page 7, beginning at line 1, with the following three amended paragraphs:**

Furthermore, the expectation value may be obtained based on the equation

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{c/m} \sum_{n=1}^{c/m} X(n)$$

wherein c is a value proportional to ~~denotes~~ the spreading code length of said received spread spectrum signal, m denotes the number of chips of said predetermined code period and is a value proportional to the minimum code length, n denotes a sample index of said despread sample signal, and X (n) denotes the value of said despread sample signal at the sample index n.

Furthermore, the mean power of the despread sample signal may be obtained based on the equation

$$E(|X|^2) = \frac{1}{c/m} \sum_{n=1}^{c/m} |X(n)|^2$$

wherein c denotes the spreading code length of said received spread spectrum signal, c is a value

proportional to the spreading code length of said received spread spectrum signal,  $m$  denotes the number of chips of said predetermined code period and is a value proportional to the minimum code length,  $n$  denotes a sample index of said despread sample signal, and  $X(n)$  denotes the value of said despread sample signal at the sample index  $n$ .

Preferably, the interference estimation may be obtained based on the equation

$$\hat{I} = m \frac{c+m}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I(i)$$

wherein  $I$  denotes the interference estimate,  $m$  denotes the number of chips of said predetermined code period,  $N$  denotes the number of averaged symbols of said received spread spectrum signal, for which said variance estimation is performed.

**Replace the paragraph at page 11, beginning at line 23, with the following amended paragraph:**

Subsequently, the obtained signal is averaged over the code length of the shortest spreading code, i. e. the orthogonal code period of all spreading codes used in the WCDMA system. Thereby, a sample signal  $X(n)$  is obtained, which properly reflects the orthogonal components of the received signal components. The average may be obtained based on the following equation (1)

$$X(n) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m r(k)$$

wherein  $m$  is a value proportional to ~~denotes~~ the length of the shortest code period in which the shortest code period is expressed by the number  $m$  of chips multiplied by the time duration  $\tau$  of one chip of the spreading code,  $k$  denotes a chip index,  $n$  denotes an index of samples integrated over the shortest code length, and  $X(n)$  denotes a value of the obtained despread sample signal at the sample index  $n$ .

**Replace the paragraph at page 13, beginning at line 14, with the following amended paragraph:**

The expectation value of the sample  $X$  and the mean power of samples of  $X$  used for calculating the interference estimate in step S103 can be obtained from the following equations (5) and (6):

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{c/m} \sum_{n=1}^{c/m} X(n)$$

$$E(|X|^2) = \frac{1}{c/m} \sum_{n=1}^{c/m} |X(n)|^2$$

wherein  $c$  is a value proportional to ~~denotes~~ the length of the spreading code of the received control signal, i. e. control channel.

**Replace the paragraph at page 14, beginning at line 25, with the following amended paragraph:**

Then, the obtained signal from which the spreading code has been removed is supplied to a first integrator I1 which performs an integration over the shortest code length  ~~$mT$~~   $mT$ , wherein  $T$  denotes the time duration of one chip of the spreading code and  $m$  denotes the number of chips of the predetermined code period for a shortest code length. At the output of the integrator I1, a switch is provided which is closed at the timing  $t + mT$ , so as to perform a sample operation of the integrated output signal at the end of the integration period. The obtained despread sample signal is supplied to a second integrator I2 and a first squaring unit Q1 for obtaining a square of the absolute value of the sample signal.